RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1971

R U R A L D I S T R I C T O F O S G O L D C R O S S

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1971

By

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

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OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1971

CHAIRMAN

Councillor R. Wilson

VICE - CHAIRMAN

Councillor M. Hutchinson

COUNCILLORS

K. Bryan
C. Earless
G. England
C. Gill
H. Henson
R. Hunter
W. Johnson
L. Lancaster
A. Leach
W.H.J. Leese
J.F. Palmer
C. Richardson
H. Roberts
G. Senior
Mrs. E.A. Sharpe
K.J. Walker
R. Walker
J. Webster
K. Woodward

Clerk of the Council and Chief Financial Officer:-

W.M. Hodgkiss, Esq., A.C.B.I.

Medical Officer of Health:-

John F. Fraser,
M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

D.E. Parrington, Esq.,
M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, my 24th Report on the Health and Health Services of the District during the year, 1971.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal Health Services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health

PART I

Statistics and Social Conditions of the area

Area of District in Acres	33,954
Population, mid year, Registrar General's estimate ...	9,110
Number of Inhabited houses at the end of 1971	3,266
Rateable Value	£897,607
Product of Penny Rate	£8,128

Summary of Vital Statistics of the District for 1971 in comparison with 1970

	1971	1970
Population	9,110	9,320
No. of Live Births	137	139
No. of Still Births	1	1
No. of Infant Deaths under 1 year of age	-	5
No. of Deaths (All ages)	86	84
Comparability Factors (see footnote)		
Births	1.03	1.03
Deaths	1.23	1.23
Crude Birth rate	15.0	14.9
Adjusted Birth rate	15.5	15.3
Crude Death rate	9.4	9.0
Adjusted Death rate	11.6	11.1
Infant Mortality rate	-	36.0
Perinatal Mortality rate	7.00	28.6
Neonatal Mortality rate	-	21.6
Maternal Mortality rate	-	-

The comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these Factors, the resulting rate is that which would apply if Osgoldcross had the same age and sex constitution as the Country as a whole.

Vital Statistics for the Year, 1971

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	56	75	131
Illegitimate	3	3	6
	59	78	137

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 15.0

Deaths (All ages)	Male	Female	Total
	49	37	86

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population: 9.4

Still Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	-	1	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths: 7.0

Infant Mortality	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births: -

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births: -

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births: -

Neonatal Mortality

No. of deaths of Infants under four weeks: -

Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births: -

Perinatal Mortality

No. of Still Births and Deaths under 1 week: -

Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still births: 7.00

Maternal Mortality

There were no Maternal Deaths during the year.

Causes of Death (All ages)

The principal causes of Death are set out in the following Table:-

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	2	2
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	3	4
Other diseases of Nervous System	-	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	21	9	30
Other forms of Heart Disease	2	4	6
Cerebrovascular Disease	4	5	9
Other diseases of Circulatory System	-	2	2
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	-	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Other diseases, Genito-urinary System	-	2	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Congenital Abnormalities	1	-	1
Symptoms and Ill defined Conditions	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	3
All Other Accidents	1	1	2
TOTAL	49	37	86

Vital Statistics of the Rural District over the Ten Years 1962 - 71

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Maternal Mortality
1962	8,050	15.5	10.2	32.0	15.7	Nil
1963	8,570	18.1	10.3	12.9	25.2	12.58
1964	8,940	15.5	8.6	21.6	7.1	Nil
1965	8,860	18.2	8.9	43.5	18.3	Nil
1966	9,230	16.3	9.6	6.6	13.2	Nil
1967	9,330	15.8	8.9	20.4	20.0	Nil
1968	9,340	12.4	8.7	8.6	25.2	Nil
1969	9.330	14.0	9.6	22.9	Nil	Nil
1970	9,320	14.9	9.0	36.0	7.0	Nil
1971	9,110	15.0	9.4	Nil	7.0	Nil

Comparison of Osgoldcross Vital Statistics with other West Riding areas, the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales, 1971

	Osgoldcross Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Crude Birth Rate	15.0	17.4	17.0	16.0
Adjusted Birth Rate	15.5	16.9	17.2	-
Crude Death Rate	9.4	10.1	11.4	11.6
Adjusted Death Rate	11.6	12.1	12.3	-
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	0.02	0.02	0.02
Tuberculosis Other Forms	-	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis All Forms	-	0.02	0.02	0.03
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.33	0.47	0.52	0.63
Cancer All Forms	1.76	1.94	2.16	2.39
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	0.99	1.46	1.75	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.39	3.92	4.41	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.99	1.16	1.42	*
Maternal Mortality Rate	-	0.11	0.10	0.17
Perinatal Mortality Rate	7.2	21.4	21.7	22.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	-	11.7	11.0	11.6
Infant Mortality Rate	-	17.8	18.4	17.5
Stillbirth Rate	7.2	11.2	12.3	12.5

* Figures not available

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other Diseases

The following tables show the prevalence of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis during the Year, 1971.

Disease	Jan/ March	April/ June	July/ Sept.	Oct/ Dec.	Total	No. Admitted to Hospital
Measles	2	1	2	-	5	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	-	2	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	1	2	3	-
Dysentry	-	-	1	-	1	1
Totals	3	3	4	2	12	1

Table showing corrected notifications of Infectious Diseases 1962 - 71

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentry	Total
1962	78	1	6	1	86
1963	59	1	9	-	69
1964	125	5	5	1	136
1965	96	-	8	1	105
1966	181	-	15	2	198
1967	53	5	48	-	106
1968	36	1	1	2	40
1969	-	-	3	-	3
1970	106	11	3	-	120
1971	5	1	2	1	9

Tuberculosis

The number of new cases and the number of deaths occurring in 1971 are down in the following Table:-

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 -14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45--64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table gives the position regarding Tuberculosis in Osgoldcross Rural District in 1971.

Summary of Register

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st January	38	8	46
New cases notified during year	-	-	-
Restored to Register	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	-	-	-
TOTAL	38	8	46
Number of cases removed from Register during year	4	-	4
Number of cases left on register at end of year	34	8	42

National Assistance Acts, 1948 - 51

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged or physically handicapped, being in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention. Under the original Act, applications were submitted to a Magistrate's Court for the removal of such persons, but the Amendment Act of 1951 introduced an accelerated procedure whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace.

No action was taken in Osgoldcross during the year.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

HEALTH DIVISION NO. 11

Castleford	M.B.
Pontefract	M.B.
Featherstone	U.D.
Knottingley	U.D.
Normanton	U.D.
Osgoldcross	R.D.

Annual Report of the

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

1971

By

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

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10. School Health Service

11. Miscellaneous Services

12. General Provision of the Health Services in the area

13. Divisional Staff

Divisional Health Office,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.
WF8 1QW

Certain important changes have taken place in the Division during the year under review.

In April, the new Department of Social Services became operational, and our Home Help and Mental Health Services were transferred to that Department. To help the new department to 'settle in' we undertook to continue these services in our office on an agency basis until the end of June.

An important change in our Nursing Service was the adoption of the management structure recommended in the Mayston Report. Four new Senior Nursing Officer posts were created, and these were all filled by members of the Nursing Staff in the Division. A number of other members of our Nursing Staff were successful in obtaining similar posts in other Divisions, and for a time we had a considerable shortage of nurses. These gaps are gradually being filled.

Next year promises to be one of great activity as during it the preparative machinery for the re-organisation of the Health Service will come into operation. Committees and Working Parties will be set up and a great effort will be called for on the part of all staff involved in administration. It should be a year of great interest for all of us.

Divisional Medical Officer

Section 1

Vital Statistics

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

Castleford	M.B.	38,140
Pontefract	M.B.	31,120
Featherstone	U.D.	15,270
Knottingley	U.D.	16,510
Normanton	U.D.	17,630
Osgoldcross	R.D.	9,110
Total Division 11		127,780

Births

Total number of live births registered in the Divisional area	2,283
Crude Birth Rates	
Division No. 11	17.9
West Riding Administrative County	17.0
England and Wales	16.0

Deaths

Total number of deaths registered in the Divisional area	1,308
Crude Death Rates	
Division No. 11	10.2
West Riding Administrative County	11.4
England and Wales	11.6

Infant Mortality

Total number of deaths of infants under 1 year	44
Infant Mortality Rates	
Division No. 11	19.3
West Riding Administrative County	18.4
England and Wales	17.5

Maternal Mortality

Total number of maternal deaths	1
Maternal Mortality Rates	
Division No. 11	0.43
West Riding Administrative County	0.10
England and Wales	0.17

Section 2

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Health Centres and Clinics

The following table gives details of the attendance of children at Health Centres and Clinics in the Divisional area during 1971.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year
	1971	1970	1966-1969		1971	1970	1966-1969	
C.W.C. Trinity Street, Pontefract	435	393	199	1027	3160	2252	603	6015
C.W.C. Albert Street, Featherstone	216	159	69	444	1693	985	260	2938
Methodist Chapel, Streethouse	34	42	35	111	368	379	92	839
Health Centre, Knottingley	227	270	221	718	2405	2149	566	5120
Methodist Chapel, Ferrybridge	66	59	73	198	701	470	168	1339
Mobile Clinic	84	103	86	273	672	778	285	1735
C.W.C. Crewe Road, Airedale	289	186	81	556	2485	2154	531	5170
Health Centre, Welbeck Street, Castleford Opened June, 1971	185	9	15	209	2172	775	173	3120
St. Paul's Church, Glasshoughton. Closed May, 1971	31	62	27	120	173	582	103	858
C.W.C. Sagar Street, Castleford Closed May, 1971	101	211	96	408	524	1516	273	2313
The Mini Clinic, Lock Lane, Altofts	60	81	32	173	696	728	169	1593
C.W.C. Church Lane, Normanton	179	117	18	314	1666	1000	85	2751
TOTALS	1907	1692	952	4551	16715	13768	3308	33791

The Health Centre at Welbeck Street, Castleford was completed in April, 1971. The Local Health Authority services were transferred there in June. One group practice of General Practitioners started their surgeries there in Mid-June, the second practice in late June, and the third practice in August. This enabled the use of the Health Centre to proceed smoothly. There has been excellant co-operation between everyone concerned.

By the end of the year work on the construction of the Health Centre at Victoria Street, Featherstone, was nearing completion.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers were held at various clinics in the Divisional area. The following table gives details of attendances during the year.

Name and Address of Centre	Number of women who attended during the year			Total number of attendances made during the year		
	Institutionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total	Institutionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total
Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract	91	6	97	425	26	451
Albert Street Clinic, Featherstone	46	20	66	249	122	377
Health Centre, Knottingley	46	2	48	205	22	227
Child Welfare Centre, Church Lane, Normanton	49	6	55	269	46	315
Child Welfare Centre, Sagar Street, Castleford. Closed May, 1971	24	2	26	120	9	129
The Health Centre; Welbeck Street, Castleford. Opened June, 1971	38	1	39	188	2	190
TOTAL	294	37	331	1456	227	1683

Care of the Premature Baby

During the year 145 babies weighing 5½lbs. or less were born in Hospitals or Maternity Homes to mothers resident in the Division. Six were born at home.

Section 3

Health Visiting

The following table gives details of visits carried out by Health Visitors during the year.

	Cases visited by Health Visitors	No. of cases (i.e. first visits)
1	Total number of cases	18294
2	Children born in 1971	2340
3	Children born in 1970	2776
4	Children born in 1966 - 69	6059
5	Total number of children in lines 2 - 4	11175
6	Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	3254
7	Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a General Practitioner or hospital	1435
8	Mentally disordered persons	106
9	Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a General Practitioner or hospital	46
10	Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	317
11	Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a General Practitioner or hospital	195
12	Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	177
13	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	330
14	Other cases	3451

15	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e. employed <u>solely</u> on tuberculosis work)	571

Diabetic Liaison

The arrangement whereby a Health Visitor attends at the Diabetic clinics held at the Castleford Hightown Hospital and Pontefract General Infirmary continued. She is able to discuss with the Hospital staff every aspect of care required by the patients who attend. Arrangements are made for the patients to be visited subsequently either by a Health Visitor or District Nursing Sister.

Geriatric Liaison

Two Health Visitors attend a case conference each week at Headlands Hospital, Pontefract, where the progress of the patient, his social needs, are discussed, so that arrangements can be made for the provision of any service from my Department to be available when the patient returns home.

The Health Visitors make follow-up visits after the patient returns home.

Section 4

Home Nursing Service

All the District Nurses working in the Divisional area are attached to individual medical practices or groups of practices rather than working on an area basis. This system has worked extremely well and the closer co-operation between the doctors and nurses has been more satisfactory both to them and to the patients.

A large number of different items of equipment for loan to patients being nursed at home is available in the Division. These include wheelchairs, walking aids, bed pans, rubber sheets, commodes, beds, mattresses, foam rings, hydraulic hoists, etc. During the year 1,541 issues of such equipment were made.

The tendency to use disposable materials has continued and nowadays disposable catheters, urine bottles and sputum mugs are being used. The issue of disposable paper sheets to incontinent patients has increased considerably. These are a great help to the relatives who would otherwise be faced with large amounts of unpleasant daily washing.

Work undertaken during the year by District Nurses other than in the patients' own homes

(a)	Number of cases treated	5264
(b)	Total number of treatments given	14470
(c)	Average total time spent including consultations at General Practitioners surgeries	25 hours per week

During the year the following work was undertaken by District Nursing Sisters.

Classification	Number of cases attended by District Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by District Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	2,787	53,925
(2) Surgical	1,088	15,161
(3) Infectious Diseases	74	99
(4) Tuberculosis	8	350
(5) Maternal Complications	119	961
(6) Other	36	387
Totals	4,112	70,883
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1,989	47,040
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	251	998
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	641	47,441

Day and Night Nursing Service

A limited service is provided in cases where an emergency arises during the terminal stages of illness to help relatives who have been faced with prolonged periods caring for patients. This enables them to get a few nights sleep without interruption. The staff employed can either be trained nurses or "sitters-in", depending on the needs of the patient.

Section 5

Midwifery

The proportion of home confinements was about 17% of the total births.

Early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes and the investigation of home circumstances of mothers booked for 48 hour discharge continue to impose a considerable amount of visiting on the midwives. They also attend the Mothercraft and Relaxation classes held at Health Centres and Clinics in the Division.

The following figures relate to the Divisional Area.

Domiciliary Midwifery

(a)	No. of home confinements	405
(b)	No. of patients receiving trilene alone	77
(c)	No. of patients receiving pethidine alone	82
(d)	No. of patients receiving trilene and pethidino	141

Early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes

(i)	Discharged at 48 hours	262
(ii)	Discharged at 2 - 5 days	455
(iii)	Discharged at 5 - 10 days	758
	Total	1,475

Institutional Midwifery

Patients from this Divisional area are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth. The booking of these patients is carried out by my Department on an agency basis for the Pontefract, Castleford and Goole Hospital Management Committee.

During the year accommodation was provided for all patients having their first baby and for all those with home conditions unsuitable for a home confinement. Of the remaining applicants a high proportion were allotted beds.

Section 6

Chiropody

The County Council's scheme provides free chiropody for the following:-

1. Elderly persons (Males 65 years or over
   Females 60 years or over)
2. Expectant Mothers
3. Physically handicapped patients

Patients are usually treated by the chiropodists at County Council Clinics, but when unable to do so on medical grounds, treatment is given at home.

The following table gives details of work undertaken during the year.

Total No. of Clinic Sessions	1086
Total No. of Patients treated at Clinics	2342
Total No. of Attendances at Clinics	9160
Total No. of Patients treated at home	925
Total No. of treatments given at home	3718

Section 7

Health Education

During 1971 the domiciliary nursing team, Health Visitors, Midwives, and District Nursing Sisters, continued to give individual advice on all aspects of health to their families and patients.

Health education on more formal lines was organised in clinics, schools and mothers clubs.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

These have been extended from 8 - 10 weeks courses to include additional information about Family Planning and the emotional needs of parents and infants. Both Midwives and Health Visitors worked together. Several times during the year a film was shown in the evenings to expectant fathers and this proved to be very successful.

Health Centres and Clinics

Exhibitions

Displays and leaflets together with exhibitions highlighted certain areas of health education, such as accident hazards in the home and outside, water safety, smoking, family planning and immunisation.

Health Education in Schools

Formal teaching in schools during 1971 increased and covered personal hygiene, dentition and menstruation. In senior schools the special subjects such as drugs, smoking and child care were included.

Mothers Clubs

These continued to give a service to young mothers. The activities included social activities and health teaching. These clubs fulfilled some of the needs of mothers with young children. Guest speakers attended and films were used on other occasions.

Members of the staff gave talks on various subjects to evening groups as requested.

Section 8

Screening Tests

Cervical Cytology

This service provides for the examination of women, who, although physically well, may suffer from a pre-cancerous condition known as Carcinoma-in-Situ. All that is involved is a simple and painless examination and the taking of a cervical smear.

There has been a steady flow of applications.

During the year 524 smears were taken and 2 patients were found to have positive smears.

Well Woman Clinic

A special clinic session is held at the Castleford Health Centre every Tuesday afternoon at which married ladies are invited by appointment to be examined by one of our Medical Officers. The following tests and examinations are carried out.

Cervical Smear test
Urine examination
Blood pressure
Blood test (Haemoglobin)
Vision
Hearing
Weight
Height

During the year 27 clinics were held and 239 patients examined. It was necessary to refer 22 patients to their General Practitioners for various conditions.

The results of all the tests are sent to the patient's General Practitioner as a routine.

Ortolani Testing for Congenital Dislocation of the Hip

This test is carried out by midwives, health visitors and clinic doctors on babies coming into their hands for the first time. During the year 6 children were referred to specialists and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of hip and splinted. Twenty-six other children were referred to specialists but found not to have dislocation of hip or given appointments for further investigation.

Phenylketonuria

Phenylketonuria is on inherited metabolic disease which causes brain damage and mental deterioration, but if diagnosed early there is the possibility of preventing irreversible mental deterioration if special dietary control is taken. Every child has a simple blood test performed at about six days old. This is done either in the maternity home or by the domiciliary midwife.

The tests on all babies in this area during the year proved negative.

Assessment of the Health of Young Children

For the past year or so all children have had their hearing tested, subject to the agreement of the parents, at certain specified ages, 8 months, 18 months and 3 years of age. In July, 1971, a further scheme was introduced to monitor the health of pre-school children in an effort to isolate defects, take remedial action and keep children with defects under observation.

All children are now seen by Health Visitors, again subject to parental consent, at the ages of 3 months, 6 months, 10 months, 18 months, 3 years and 4 years of age, to verify that normal development is progressing. Children thought not to be making normal progress are examined by one of the Authority's Medical Officers specially trained in this work. Appropriate action can then be taken. In those cases where a child may suffer from a handicap which will eventually require special education provision, advance warning can be given to the Education Authority on the need for accommodation.

In the six months that the scheme was in operation, during the year the following work was undertaken:-

1.	No. of children assessed by Health Visitors	1521
2.	No. of children referred to Local Health Authority doctor	80
3.	No. of children examined by Local Health Authority doctor	34

Section 9

Vaccination and Immunisation

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Tuberculosis, Measles and German Measles.

A revised schedule of vaccination and immunisation procedures was adopted during the year. This is as follows:-

Age	Procedures
Six months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (First dose)
Eight months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (Second dose)
Fourteen months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (Third dose)
Sixteen months	Measles vaccination.
Five years	Diph/Tet. and oral polio vaccine or Diph/Tet/Polio vaccine.
Eleven to twelve years	B.C.G. Vaccine.
Fifteen years	Polio vaccine (oral or inactivated) Tetanus Toxoid

Children born on or after 1st April, 1968, have been dealt with under this schedule. All the appointments and follow-up procedures are dealt with by the County Council computer at Wakefield.

Immunisation against German Measles (Rubella) commenced in October, 1970, and this was to be available to all girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthday. Due to the shortage of vaccine, priority in the first instance was given to those girls in their fourteenth year. As supplies are more freely available all girls between 11 and 14 years of age are being offered vaccination.

The immunity which it gives lasts a considerable time, and through the usual child bearing life. That is the important fact, for although Rubella is usually a mild disease in childhood and adolescence it can cause miscarriages or handicaps in the baby if the disease occurs in the early months of pregnancy. Some of these handicaps (including blindness, deafness and heart disease) are very serious indeed.

The following table shows the number of children in the Divisional area immunised against the various diseases during the year.

	Year of Birth						
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967-1964	Others aged under 16	Totals
Diphtheria							
Primary	40	1,308	441	25	16	9	1,839
Reinforcing	-	21	22	10	399	106	558
Whooping Cough							
Primary	40	1,283	440	22	4	2	1,791
Reinforcing	-	19	21	6	62	9	117
Tetanus							
Primary	40	1,308	441	25	16	13	1,843
Reinforcing	-	21	22	12	412	151	618
Poliomyelitis							
Primary	40	1,313	443	26	20	8	1,850
Reinforcing	-	22	24	11	379	89	525
Measles							
Primary	-	730	578	89	62	4	1,463
Rubella							
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	76	76

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children in Accordance with the Provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 19/64

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination — 5

2. Acceptances

(a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	3,013
(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously	44
(c) No. of acceptances	2,372
(d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a) - (b)	79.89%

3. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

(a) No. of children 2(c) tested 2,252

(b) Result of test:	Heaf Test	Mantoux Test		
(i) Positive	135	-		
(ii) Negative	1,971	-		
(iii) Not ascertained	146	-	TOTAL	2,252
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ...	6.41%	-	TOTAL	6.41%

4. Vaccination

No. vaccinated:-

(a) Following negative Heaf Test	1,866
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	-
TOTAL	1,866

Section 10

School Health Service

The basis of the School Health Service has traditionally been founded on the routine medical inspection of all pupils at certain stages of their school life. Changing social patterns and the ready availability of medical attention through the National Health Service have induced many authorities to concentrate the efforts of school doctors more on the ascertainment and follow-up of children with special handicaps or about whom nurses, teachers, or parents are concerned.

In September, 1968, it was decided to retain as routine examinations only the first (entrants) and the last (leavers) for all children. In the intervening years the parents are asked to complete a Health Questionnaire and only those children thought to require examination are dealt with. The following tables show the number of examinations carried out and the defects found.

Classification of the Physical Condition of Children examined at periodic medical inspections

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint)	other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		Number	Number				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1967 and later	116	116	-	-	2	35	36
1966	435	434	1	-	7	117	123
1965	302	302	-	-	2	87	88
1964	25	25	-	-	-	8	8
1963	3	3	-	-	-	1	1
1962	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	317	316	1	-	9	118	122
1956 and earlier	621	620	1	-	37	228	254
TOTAL	1,820	1,817	3	-	57	594	632

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) 99.84%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) 0.17%

Defects found by periodic and special Medical Examinations during the Year

Defect Code Number	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	53	139	-	192	12
		O	19	30	-	49	6
5	Eyes - a. Vision	T	8	46	-	54	-
		O	27	152	-	179	9
	b. Squint	T	16	3	-	19	5
		O	34	31	-	65	7
	c. Other	T	7	1	-	8	-
		O	2	3	-	5	2
6	Ears - a. Hearing	T	51	46	-	97	24
		O	13	3	-	16	7
	b. Otitis Media	T	7	3	-	10	1
		O	40	27	-	67	13
	c. Other	T	2	21	-	23	3
		O	3	8	-	11	-
7	Nose and Throat	T	58	24	-	82	9
		O	108	18	-	126	29
8	Speech	T	6	1	-	7	5
		O	36	9	-	45	12
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	10	-	-	10	-
		O	47	-	-	47	8
10	Heart	T	1	1	-	2	3
		O	18	19	-	37	16
11	Lungs	T	31	8	-	39	11
		O	28	24	-	52	3
12	Developmental a. Hernia	T	3	-	-	3	1
		O	6	-	-	6	1
	b. Other	T	22	76	-	98	13
		O	27	31	-	58	21
13	Orthopaedic a. Posture	T	-	2	-	2	-
		O	-	9	-	9	1
	b. Feet	T	25	22	-	47	8
		O	8	28	-	36	7
	c. Other	T	6	5	-	11	1
		O	18	22	-	40	7

Defect Code Number	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
14	Nervous System						
	a. Epilepsy	T	4	5	-	9	1
		O	2	3	-	5	-
	b. Other	T	7	6	-	13	19
		O	70	17	-	87	29
15	Psychological						
	a. Development	T	6	-	-	6	6
		O	20	8	-	28	4
	b. Stability	T	3	4	-	7	1
		O	56	29	-	85	17
16	Abdomen	T	2	5	-	7	-
		O	2	3	-	5	1
17	Other	T	8	11	-	19	4
		O	6	11	-	17	4
18	TOTALS	T	336	429	-	765	127
		O	590	485	-	1075	204

T = Requiring Treatment

O = For observation only

Cleanliness Inspections

Routine and request inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 45,819 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. Four hundred and sixty-eight individual children were reported to be unsatisfactory but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or to the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours.

Consultant Orthopaedic Clinics

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held each month at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract. During the year we suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. R. W. Calderwood who had conducted this clinic for many years. As a consequence only 3 sessions were held and 16 children attended. The appointment of a successor is awaited.

Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

A special clinic is held at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract, by Mr. K. M. Mayall, each fortnight. Details of these clinics are as follows:-

1. Number of sessions held during the year - 50

	Pre-School Children	School Children
2. Number of individual children seen by consultant including those continuing attendance from previous year	3	106
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	2	51
4. Number of children:		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year	2	50
(b) treated at school clinics	-	23
5. Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	7	280

Consultant Paediatric Clinics

Dr. J. D. Pickup holds a clinic at the Health Centre, Welbeck Street, Castleford, as and when required.

Details of the clinics held are as follows:-

1. Number of sessions held during year - 3

	Pre-school Children	School Children
2. Number of individual patients seen:		
(a) new cases	-	-
(b) cases attending from previous year(s)	-	17
3. Total number of attendances at clinics	-	21

Ophthalmic Clinics

These are held at the Health Centre, Welbeck Street, Castleford, and Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract.

Total number of attendances	1,720
Number of pupils for whom glasses prescribed	502

Child Guidance Clinic

A Child Guidance Clinic is held every Wednesday at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract. Dr. K. N. Maxwell, Psychiatrist, is in charge of the clinic and has the assistance of Mr. P. W. Atkinson, Psychologist, and Mrs. P. Harris, Social Worker in Psychiatry. The following table gives details of work undertaken during the year:-

Number of sessions held during year - 101

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of new cases during year	53	33	86
Total number of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	50	29	79
Number of cases carried forward	39	19	58

Speech Therapy

Special clinics are held in the Division at the Health Centre, Castleford, Child Welfare Clinic, Normanton, Central Clinic, Pontefract, Health Centre, Knottingley, and at the Castle Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children.

I give below details of the work undertaken:-

1.	Number of half-day sessions held during the year	187
2.	(a) Number of children seen for the first time during the year ..	59
	(b) Number of children attending for treatment from previous years	97
	Total number of children treated /2(a) + 2(b) to agree with Form 8M (iii)F/	156
3.	Number of children awaiting treatment at end of year	81
	(a) Interviewed and placed on waiting list	36
	(b) Not seen	45

4. Children Discharged during the year:	Boys	Girls
Total	11	23
Analysis	-	-
Speech normal	10	1
Speech improved	10	7
Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
Non co-operation	6	2
Admitted to special schools	2	2
Left school	-	1
Left district	3	2
Other reasons (private treatment)..	-	-

5.	Number of visits made to schools	4
6.	Number of home visits	4

Analysis of Children Treated	Boys	Girls
1. Stammerers (Dysrhythmia)	23	5
2. Defects of Articulation due to:		
(a) Cleft palate	5	3
(b) Cerebral palsy	1	4
(c) Other structural malformations	3	3
(d) Other causes, e.g. neurological	2	-
(e) No specific cause found	35	19
3. Disorders of Language due to:		
(a) Retarded language development(non-specific) ...	7	1
(b) Retardation with associated subnormality... ...	21	10
(c) Retardation associated with deafness	6	2
(d) Dysphasia	-	-
(e) Aphasia	-	-
(f) Other reasons	-	-
4. Dysphonia	2	-
5. Other defects	4	-

Examination of Handicapped Children

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary recommendations were made to the Education Authority for the placement of children in special schools.

Section 11

Miscellaneous Services

Mass Radiography

The Mobile Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visits the area each year. The policy of the Board is to concentrate their efforts on examining work people in industries where there is a greater risk in contracting chest diseases rather than holding sessions for members of the general public.

During the year the following figures relate to this area:-

Total number of persons x-rayed	4,659
Number of active cases of Tuberculosis found	3
Number of inactive cases of Tuberculosis found	4
Number of non-Tuberculous abnormalities	22

Family Planning

The County Council allows free use of clinic premises and equipment to the Family Planning Association and in addition pays for the cost of medical advice to all patients and for the cost of appliances for patients referred on medical grounds only.

In this area the Association holds weekly sessions at the Castleford Hightown Hospital, Central Clinic, Pontefract, and at the Knottingley Health Centre. Sessions are also held at the Normanton Child Welfare Clinic three times each month.

Battered Babies

Early in 1970, Ministry Circular C.M.O. 2/70 drew attention to the problem of young children who are injured by their parents. It was felt that local discussion should take place amongstall agencies concerned with child care so that a definite course of action should be planned for dealing with this problem.

A committee was therefore established in the Divisional area involving the Consultant Paediatrician, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, Divisional Medical Officers, Children's Officer, N.S.P.C.C., Nursing Officers and Police. The need for early recognition of the problem was discussed and a policy formulated for dealing with any case or suspected case of the syndrome. Following the original meeting subsequent committee meetings have been called to deal with individual cases. These have proved most helpful and excellent liaison has been established between the Hospital Service, the Local Authority Services and the N.S.P.C.C.

Medical Examination of Staff

During the year the following medical examinations were carried out on behalf of the County Council:-

Entrants to Teacher Training Colleges	203
Entrants to Teaching Profession	14
School Meals Service	60
Superannuation	61

Section 12

General Provisions of the Health Services

A. HOSPITALS

Facilities for patients from this area are provided at the following hospitals.

1. General Hospital Accommodation

Castleford Hightown Hospital

Pontefract General Infirmary

Ackton Hospital, Featherstone

2. Maternity Homes

Castleford Maternity Home

Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth

3. Chronic Sick

Headlands Hospital, Pontefract

Southmoor Hospital, Hemsworth

4. Mental Hospitals

Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield

5. Isolation Hospitals

Burntwood Hospital, Brierley

Seacroft Hospital, Leeds

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council provide the ambulance service and there is a depot situated in Beancroft Street, Castleford, Telephone Castleford 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield, (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Department of Health and Social Services) accepts bacteriological, biological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and the Public Health Department.

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1971

Divisional Medical Officer

J. F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

Castleford - Vacancy

Pontefract - Vacancy

Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services

Full-time

Vacancies

Part-time

M. M. Brearley, M.B., Ch.B

I. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

D. J. Haist, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

M. Mason Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

J. L. Mabbott, M.B., B.S.

V. Pearson, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

F. J. Penrose, M.B., Ch.B.

S. F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

M. M. Scholefield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

A. Vaux, M.B., B.S.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff

Paediatrician

J. D. Pickup, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Ophthalmologists

K. K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Vacancy

Orthopaedic Surgeon

Vacancy

Oto-Rhino Laryngologist

K. M. Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S.G., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

Child Guidance Clinic

Psychiatrist - Dr. K. N. Maxwell

Psychologists- P. W. Atkinson

D. Clark

Social Worker - Mrs. P. Harris

Divisional Nursing Officer

Mrs. M. Craig

Nursing Officers

Health Visiting

Mrs. M. D. Fisher

Mrs. S. A. Izon

Home Nursing

Mrs. M. Berwick

Midwifery

Mrs. P. Green

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Mrs. J. Allsopp

Mrs. M. E. Bedford

Mrs. P. M. Brice

Miss L. O. I. Day

Mrs. S. N. Dinsdale

Miss A. Elsley

Mrs. M. Faulkner

Mrs. V. M. Newby

Miss M. Reading

Miss I. J. Robinson

Mrs. M. P. Sawyer

Mrs. M. B. Toplis

Mrs. E. M. Vipurse

Mrs. M. A. Ward

Mrs. L. Whiteley

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. M. Clarkson

Mrs. M. E. Davie

Mrs. A. Ellis

Mrs. L. Hudson

Mrs. E. Johnson

Mrs. B. M. Milward

Mrs. J. Steels

Midwives

Mrs. C. Atkinson
Mrs. K. Berry
Miss M. Brazey
Mrs. K. Clarkson
Mrs. E. Glover (relief)
Mrs. J. R. Pearson
Mrs. A. M. Randall
Mrs. M. Richardson
Mrs. D. Tomlinson
Mrs. A. Watson
Mrs. S. Whitehead
Mrs. M. Wylie

Home Nurses

Full-time

Miss M. Andrew
Mrs, M. Bennison
Mrs. C. P. Bowler
Mrs. M. Burrows
Mrs. J. E. Busson
Mrs. S. Calvert
Mrs. S. G. Cousins
Mrs. S. Eaton
Mrs. K.M. Engelhart
Mrs. M. L. Etherington
Mrs. K. Frain
Mrs. M. Golding
Mrs. F. Green
Mrs. P. Howes
Mrs. M. A. E. Jewitt
Mrs. V. McVeigh
Mrs. S. Megson
Mrs. A. Pearce
Mrs. J. M. Pycock
Mrs. H. Rowbottom
Mrs. P. Tinker
Mrs. D. Vause
Mrs. M. Yates

Part-time

Mrs. P. M. Long
Mrs. M. R. Moore

Speech Therapists

Mrs. N. Hepworth (part-time)
Mrs. S. C. Holmes (part-time)

Administrative and Clerical Staff

Divisional Administrative Officer - W. Carver
Deputy Divisional Administrative Officer - C. R. Pickering
Senior Clerk - W. R. Wood
Mrs. A. Ball
Mrs. A. K. Booth
Mrs. D. Camp (part-time)
Mrs. M. H. Carver (part-time)
Miss N. Cawthra
Mrs. B. Chapman
Mrs. I. A. D. Cooper
Mr. T. Crook
Mrs. C. Hardy
Mrs. G. Hutchinson
Miss J. Littlewood
Mr. B. Morley
Mrs. L. Murgatroyd (part-time)
Mrs. R. Plows
Mrs. P. Ramsdale (part-time)
Mrs. J. Sampson
Mrs. C. E. Smith
Mrs. S. A. Smith (part-time)
Mrs. M. Tate
Miss J. M. Wallace
Mrs. B. Whittingham (part-time)
Mrs. F. Wilson (part-time)

THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
OSGOLDCROSS

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR

1971

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BY

D. E. PARRINGTON, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

FOOD INSPECTOR,
SMOKE INSPECTOR,
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TANSHELF HOUSE,
40, FRONT STREET,
PONTEFRACT,
Yorkshire.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1971

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my eighteenth Annual Report on conditions appertaining to Environmental Health in the Rural District.

The Report comments on the various activities of the Department and its associated services and relates facts and figures for the year 1971.

As usual it is subdivided into four sections dealing respectively with Environmental Health matters, Housing, Food Hygiene and the special Annex of Prescribed Particulars which are required by appropriate government departments.

The year 1971 has been more of a year of consolidation rather than one of great progress as the predominant question in everyone's mind was what changes would the proposed Local Government Reform bring about? As could be expected, this loomed large in the whole of the Council's affairs during the year under consideration.

When the much awaited White Paper on this subject was published in February, it suggested that the whole of the Rural District should be placed, along with thirteen other neighbouring towns or townships, into a proposed Metropolitan district of a new Metropolitan County of West Yorkshire. This proposition seemed entirely against the wishes of the local people who have little of community of interest with such large conurbations. After making strong representations to the Department of the Environment, the Council felt well justified with their actions, when in November, with the publication of the Local Government Bill, the whole of the Rural District had been placed in the proposed new North Yorkshire County, with the exception of the parishes of Darrington and East Hardwick, which are contiguous with Pontefract.

Little other legislation directly affecting the work of the department was passed in 1971 but the affects of the new Housing Act, which gave increased grants for the improvement of substandard houses in certain areas of housing stress was very welcome as this District, by its close proximity to certain areas, came within this category. However, the impact of the legislation was only beginning to be felt by the end of the year.

Some considerable concern has been expressed not only in the Council Chamber but throughout the whole country over the ever increasing pollution of the environment and when the Minister declared the result of the enquiry into the Ash Disposal facilities for the new Generating Station at Drax, it was pleasing to note he rejected any extension of the Gale Common site at present being used for this purpose for the Ferrybridge and Eggborough Power Stations.

It seems a pity that future planning cannot be co-ordinated between responsible authorities and speeded up in order to avoid unnecessary waste. The trenches have barely settled since the parishes of Eggborough and Whitley had their sewerage systems constructed and now after much delay, with the line of the new M.62 motorway east of the A.1 having been finally fixed - the result is that a most expensive alteration or diversion has to be made to some of these sewers and pumping stations in order to accommodate this new highway. With proper co-operation, this could and should have been avoided.

This year more than ever the attention required for the increasing number of current problems leaves little time for the many routine duties and inspections, which are very important if existing standards are to be maintained and so sad to relate, once again, much work has had to be left undone.

In conclusion may I thank all in the Department for their valuable help and support, the Heads and staffs of other Departments, Members of the Council both collectively and individually for their help and co-operation during the year.

Yours respectfully,

D. E. Carrington

Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the Rural District, except for one or two small private boreholes, is supplied with water by the Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board from three of their principal sources of supply which are within the Rural District, namely the boreholes at Roall Kellington, Heck and Hensall.

During the last few years, the Board have completed several major improvement schemes to augment supplies and to make distribution more efficient. As a result, there is now a most comprehensive system of distribution and supply throughout the whole of the Board's area. The very heavy demand for water during the last few years has not only been met but it has enabled duplicate supplies to be made available for most of the villages in the area and the few doubtful sources of supply previously in use have now been eliminated.

So now available throughout the whole of the Rural District there is an adequate supply of wholesome water and the means of distributing it.

BACTERIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SAMPLES

SOURCE OF RAW WATER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES FALLING INTO EACH CLASS				TOTAL SAMPLES TAKEN
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
Pontefract, Goole & Selby Water Board	21	-	-	-	21
Private	7	2	-	-	9
TOTAL	28	2	-	-	30

Class 1 - Highly satisfactory
Class 2 - Satisfactory
Class 3 - Suspicious
Class 4 - Unsatisfactory

COMPARISON OF WATERS WITH PRESCRIBED STANDARD

PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES IN CLASS	PRESCRIBED STANDARD	SOURCES OF SUPPLY	
		PONTEFRACT, GOOLE & SELBY WATER BOARD	PRIVATE
1	Not less than 50%	100%	78%
1 & 2	Not less than 80%	100%	100%
3	Not more than 20%	0%	0%
4	0%	0%	0%

The above table shows that both public and private supplies are up to the prescribed standard from a bacteriological point of view. Where the sample did not fall into category 1 a follow up sample was taken and where this proved satisfactory it almost certainly indicated some slight imperfection in the sterilization of the tap or pipe where the sample was taken.

WATER SUPPLIES, continued

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM

PARISH	TOTAL HOUSES	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped direct to houses	By means of Stand Pipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped supply
BALNE	78	78	-	-	-
BEAL	222	221	-	-	1
BIRKIN	41	41	-	-	-
BROTHERTON	205	205	-	-	-
BYRAM	400	400	-	-	-
BURTON SALMON	96	96	-	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	51	48	-	3	-
DARRINGTON	378	378	-	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	71	71	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	465	459	-	6	-
FAIRBURN	236	235	-	1	-
HECK	53	53	-	-	-
HENSALL	124	124	-	-	-
HILLAM	137	136	-	1	-
KELLINGTON	225	225	-	-	-
MONK FRYSTON	210	205	-	5	-
STAPLETON	26	16	-	10	-
WHITLEY	138	137	-	1	-
WOMERSLEY	110	108	-	2	-
TOTAL	3266	3236	-	29	1

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THE POPULATION SUPPLIED FROM

PARISH	TOTAL POPULATION	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped direct to houses	By means of Stand Pipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped supply
BALNE	213	213	-	-	-
BEAL	650	647	-	-	3
BIRKIN	116	116	-	-	-
BROTHERTON	580	580	-	-	-
BYRAM	1238	1238	-	-	-
BURTON SALMON	250	250	-	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	150	141	-	9	-
DARRINGTON	1053	1053	-	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	200	200	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	1280	1262	-	18	-
FAIRBURN	673	670	-	3	-
HECK	150	150	-	-	-
HENSALL	352	352	-	-	-
HILLAM	405	402	-	3	-
KELLINGTON	651	651	-	-	-
MONK FRYSTON	569	554	-	15	-
STAPLETON	70	40	-	30	-
WHITLEY	400	397	-	3	-
WOMERSLEY	320	314	-	6	-
TOTAL	9320	9230	-	87	3

WATER SUPPLIES, continued

Very few complaints were received during the year and were mainly in relation to colour and sediment rather than purity. These complaints invariably followed a drop in mains pressure owing to a suspension or breakdown in supplies. However, with a comprehensive system of flushing this source of irritation should be eliminated in the foreseeable future.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

There has been a further reduction in the number of premises without water-borne sanitation. This is due to the completion of main drainage schemes, the improvement and modernisation of older houses and the construction of new houses to replace those which have been demolished as unfit.

A row of four cottages at Burton Salmon and a similar row at Womersley, previously owned by British Rail, are the only Council owned houses without modern sanitation. A scheme of modernisation taking place at Burton Salmon is almost completed and it is hoped that a similar scheme for the houses at Womersley will take place concurrently with the installation of a scheme of main drainage to be commenced in the near future.

Conversion of the few remaining units of primitive sanitation to the water-carriage system is a priority requirement and must quickly follow the provision of any newly contructed main drainage scheme. Although there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of such primitive units during the last few years, until all these are abolished, the remaining few are a black spot in the district.

It is understandable that the number of applications for the old conversion grant remains low as the majority of such conversions take place alongside the extensive modernisation of properties and a proportion of any improvement grant is set aside for this purpose.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONVERSION GRANT	-
GRANTS PAID	-
PENDING COMPLETION OF WORK	2

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SANITARY ACCOMMODATION FOR ALL PREMISES.

Number of Privies with middens or ashpits	18
Number of Pail or tub closets	144
Number of waste-water closets	-
Number of pedestal Water Closets	3377
	3539

Percentage on water carriage system = 95.4%

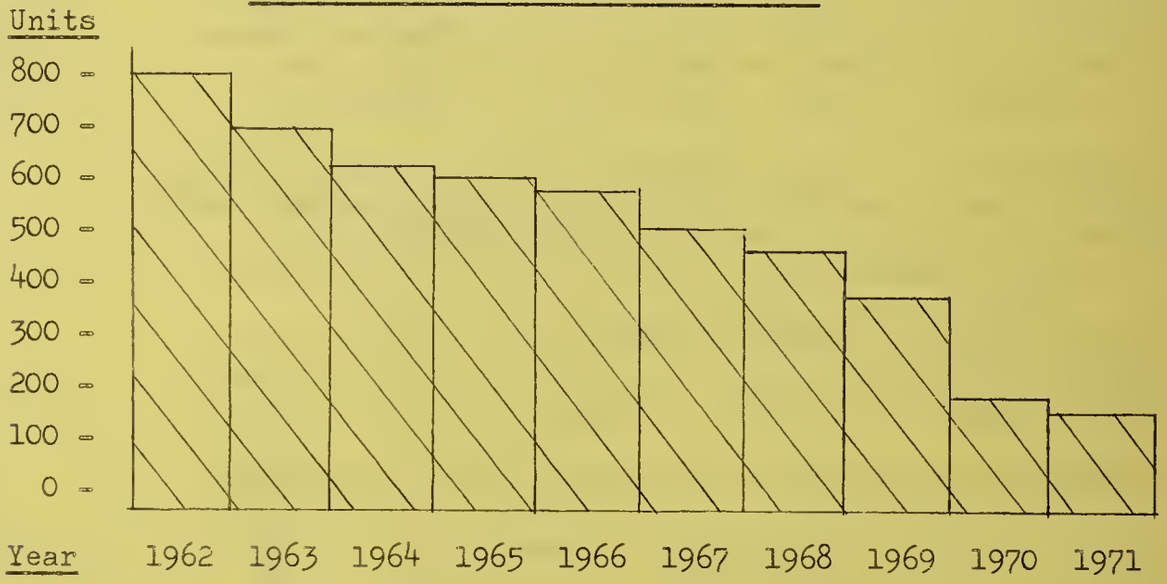
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Number of privies reconstructed as W.C's	-
Number of privies reconstructed as pails	-
Number of pails reconstructed as W.C's	26
Number of W.C's constructed for new houses	95

TABLE SHOWING PAROCHIAL DISPOSITION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

PARISH	PRIVIES	PAILS	W.C.'s	TOTAL
BALNE	-	16	66	82
BEAL	-	1	281	282
BIRKIN	-	-	41	41
BROTHERTON	-	-	230	230
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	-	2	400	402
BURTON SALMON	1	7	99	107
CRIDLING STUBBS	1	1	52	54
DARRINGTON	-	5	401	406
EAST HARDWICK	3	-	75	78
EGGBOROUGH	-	7	530	537
FAIRBURN	6	4	236	246
HECK	-	20	40	60
HENSALL	1	24	108	133
HILLAM	3	10	128	141
KELLINGTON	1	17	211	229
MONK FRYSTON	1	11	211	223
STAPLETON	-	3	23	26
WHITLEY	-	8	136	144
WOMERSLEY	1	8	109	118
TOTAL	18	144	3377	3539

TABLE SHOWING DECLINE IN NUMBER OF PREMISES HAVING NON-WATER BORNE SANITATION



SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

After the completion of the Joint Sewerage Scheme serving the parishes of Brotherton, Byram and Fairburn along with provision for the Borough of Pontefract and the Urban District of Knottingley, it was confirmed by special examination, that many of the sewers in the village of Brotherton were in a most unsatisfactory condition, so during the course of the year these were being replaced, relaid, or even re-sited.

The other major scheme under construction was that for the parishes of Heck, Hensall and Kellington and since commencement work has progressed very satisfactorily and therefore it is hoped the whole scheme will be in operation by the end of next year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL, continued

TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENT METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL COMPARING LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES WITH OTHERS

			TOTAL	
NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWERS				
Local Authority Houses at:				
Broad Lane, Beal	4			
Craven Garth, Beal	12			
Gables Close, Beal	10			
Hollygarth Lane, Beal	4			
Riverdale, Beal	19			
Sudforth Lane, Beal	10			
Belmont, Brotherton	20			
Foxcliff, Brotherton	50			
Marsh Croft, Brotherton	22			
Marsh Houses, Brotherton	2			
Beech Grove & Main St, B. Salmon	18			
Railway Cottages, Burton Salmon	4			
Top Stone Close, Burton Salmon	18			
East Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton	40			
Byram Park Road, Byram	53			
West Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton	116			
Woodlea, Byram-cum-Sutton	44			
Croft Lea, Cridling Stubbs	20			
Sotheron Croft, Darrington	30			
Northleigh, East Hardwick	12			
Graysfield, Eggborough	8			
Greenacres, Eggborough	48			
Selby Road, Eggborough	20			
Westfields, Eggborough	138			
Ash Lea, Fairburn	32			
Fairfield, Fairburn	45			
North Road, Fairburn	10			
Top Fold, Fairburn	18			
Ashfield, Hillam	6			
Church Lane, Monk Fryston	12			
Mill Close, Monk Fryston	56			
Cathcart Close, Whitley	24			
Church Row, Whitley	7			
Whitefield Lane, Whitley	10	942		
Private Houses		1421	2363	(72.4%)
NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO SMALL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS				
Local Authority Houses at:				
Highgate, Balne	8			
Lowgate, Balne	4			
Roe Lane, Birkin	6			
Dene Close, Eggborough	28			
Barrington Garth, Kellington	8			
Manor Garth, Kellington	112			
Station Road, Womersley	24	190		
Private Houses		13	203	(6.2%)
NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO CESSPOOLS OR SEPTIC TANKS				
Local Authority Houses at:				
Northfield Lane, Womersley	12	12		
Private Houses		551	563	(17.2%)
NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER-BORNE SANITATION				
Local Authority Houses at:				
Station Cottages, Womersley	4	4		
Private Houses		133	137	(4.2%)
			3266	

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL, continued

The other major outstanding scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the parishes of Darrington, Stapleton and Womersley has not yet got off the ground but there is every hope that all matters will be cleared up and the scheme will be commenced towards the latter end of 1972.

Once these major schemes have been completed, the only villages without main drainage in the rural district will be Birkin and Balne. These two villages present different problems, Birkin being very small but compact, Balne being larger but more scattered without a real centre and although everyone would like to see schemes in operation in these areas it may be some time before suitable proposals are formulated.

At this stage in the evolution of a comprehensive main drainage scheme for the whole of the Rural Area, it may be appropriate to look again at those schemes where the sewers to certain groups of houses on the outskirts of villages were deleted by the Ministry from the scheme on the grounds that their inclusion would necessitate the construction of so called unremunerative lengths of sewers. In practice and in retrospect, such omissions have made some of our schemes look ridiculous and now serious consideration must be given to rectifying some of these omissions.

DISPOSAL - CONTENTS OF CESSPOOLS AND SEPTIC TANKS

Although facilities for the disposal of the contents from the cesspool emptying vehicle are being provided at Eggborough and in the new sewage works at Stapleton, it will be some time before either of these provisions are available and so the disgusting system of discharging the contents of this vehicle over the edge of the tip at Beal continues - there seems to be no alternative method available at the present time. This is a shocking practice and could present serious health problems, the site is far from ideal for such purposes and one can only hope the contractors will give priority to these provisions when constructing the extension to the Eggborough works so that this part of the works at any rate, can be put into operation as soon as possible.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Apart from a few isolated premises where special arrangements are made, a weekly collection service is in operation throughout all the Rural District. On the whole, the service proved to be quite adequate throughout the year and very few complaints were received. It is pleasing to note that during 1971 there was much better co-operation on the part of householders which not only helped to maintain but improved the service.

Once again it was necessary to employ students during their summer vacation to keep the service going whilst the regular workmen were on holiday and although the labour position is better than it was, there is still difficulty in obtaining men for this service.

The characteristic change in the content of household refuse continues and as the number of wrappers and packaging of goods in the shops increases, so does the problem of collection by a corresponding increase in bulk. If only some householders would think before they discharged everything at random into the dustbin and tried to compress, flatten or minimise this bulk, increasing economies could be achieved

REFUSE COLLECTION, continued

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTIONS MADE FROM EACH PARISH

PARISH	BINS	PAILS	ASHPITS	PRIVIES
BALNE	87	16	-	-
BEAL	252	1	-	-
BIRKIN	55	-	-	-
BROTHERTON	258	-	-	-
BURTON SALMON	109	7	-	1
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	443	2	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	56	1	1	1
DARRINGTON	480	5	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	85	-	-	3
EGGBOROUGH	499	7	-	-
FAIRBURN	255	4	-	6
HECK	60	20	-	-
HENSALL	136	24	-	1
HILLAM	142	10	-	3
KELLINGTON	234	17	-	1
MONK FRYSTON	237	11	-	1
STAPLETON	29	3	-	-
WHITLEY	161	8	-	-
WOMERSLEY	126	8	-	1
TOTAL	3704	144	1	18

No further extension of the paper sack system of refuse storage has taken place during the year, but where these have been installed they have been completely justified and very few criticisms have been levelled at this system. Undoubtedly a great deal of time has been saved and the disposable container scores highly from the hygienic point of view. In areas predominantly occupied by the elderly the elimination of the noise factor is a great help.

The following table gives the sum total number of receptacles dealt with during the year:-

DUSTBINS	192,608
PRIVY MIDDENS	117
ASHPITS	7
PAIL CLOSETS	7488

LITTER ACT

Although the number of abandoned cars has been reduced, the dumping of all kinds of rubbish in the countryside has appreciably increased. It is difficult to understand why this atrocious fouling of the environment and countryside persists despite the various campaigns organised to prevent such malpractices. I am sure most local authorities, like this Rural District Council, make special arrangements to remove bulky and other abnormal household items, if not entirely free, at a very nominal cost and yet some people chose to surreptitiously throw unwanted rubbish or articles into ditches, hedgerows or any other place which happens to be convenient and expedient for them to do so without being seen. I know in this era of planned obsolescence the number of articles for disposal will increase but a little thought and consideration could go a long way to eliminating this scourge of a problem.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The district is served by three tips, all disused quarries, sited at Beal, Byram and Stapleton. The amount of space still available for tipping at the Byram and Beal tips is rapidly being reduced and therefore steps were taken during the year to try and acquire two new sites. One was in the northern part of the district in a small quarry just off the A.63 near to the Selby Fork and the other adjacent to the existing site at Beal.

Planning permission has been obtained for the former but objections have been raised to the multiplicity of conditions which have been attached to this planning consent. Approval for the latter site had not been received by the end of the year.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS AT EACH TIP

TIPS	LOADS
Beal	476
Stapleton	198
Byram	440
	1114

Once again there has been a persistent fly nuisance at Byram tip. This had to be dealt with two or three times weekly but the results have varied because it is now more than apparent the type of fly breeding on this site has acquired immunity to the more common types of pesticide and special and more expensive formulations have had to be used.

The number of tip fires at this particular tip has also been on the increase, necessitating the hiring of tracked vehicles to expose and remove the affected areas. Also, from time to time it has been essential to cover the whole of the area with limestone in order to form a hard crust for the vehicles to travel. Unfortunately there is no alternative to this expensive method of ensuring the safety of vehicles running over the tipping area as with so little solid material in refuse today, finished areas are very spongy in character and require some form of hard covering which will bind together to form a crust.

REFUSE DISPOSAL, continued

By a slight re-organisation of the routes, the number of journeys to the tips has been reduced again this year but there is a limit on what can be done in this direction and in future it may not be possible even to maintain the number of loads at the present figure.

REFUSE STORAGE

The number of receptacles in use at the end of the year was as follows:-

DUSTBINS	3555
PRIVY MIDDENS	18
DRY ASHPITS	1
PAILS	144
PAPER SACK HOLDERS	149

Once again the number of pails in use dropped dramatically and this should further diminish when the Kellington, Heck and Hensall sewerage scheme is completed and conversions have taken place.

TRANSPORT

Two S. & D. Freighters with fore and aft tipping arrangements and compression in the form of a power press and 18/25 cubic yards capacity, are the type of vehicles in current use.

Whilst there is still much liquid refuse to be dealt with this kind of vehicle with a water-tight rear door, seems to suit the needs of the Rural District best but once the problem of liquid refuse has been overcome, a marked improvement could be made by using a more efficient type of vehicle where continuous compression is in use.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Below, details are presented of the current number of licensed sites and the position is exactly the same as it was last year:

	TOTAL SITES	NO. ON SITES
Permanent sites licensed	2	32
Exempted sites	1	12
Other individual sites with limited planning permission	6	17

The usual minor infringements occur from time to time and have been dealt with informally, these related mainly to one operator who often allowed more than the permitted number of caravans to remain on the site at certain periods of the year.

Owing to strong action being taken by an adjacent Authority,

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, continued

the number of itinerants, travellers or gypsies who usually stage very infrequently in the district became far more in evidence, especially towards the end of the year. However, I have no doubt that when the problems with the adjacent authority have been solved, the frequency of such visits will continue to diminish.

CONTROL OF DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

Very few of the houses in the district come within this category and on no occasion was it necessary to carry out disinfestation due to bed bugs.

When such a dwelling has to be visited it is almost invariably synonymous with the so-called problem family and although every effort is made by the welfare services to improve the position, the same number of hard-core families tend to persist.

Perhaps when the reorganised Welfare Service has had time to settle down it will be better equipped to deal with such problems and especially if a family service unit was available to give good advice and physical help.

FACTORIES

All the statistics in respect of factory inspections are at the end of the report.

There are few factories in the district; these are small and normally do not cause any undue concern.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

There is only a slight drop in the total number of premises registered with this Authority compared to the last few years and as far as can be ascertained, this figure again represents 100% registration.

As previously stated, the smaller type of premises are predominant in the Rural area and inspections usually reveal minor infringements of a less serious character in keeping with the type of premises involved.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT

There is one such establishment in the Rural District and this is registered for a maximum of 49 dogs and 8 cats. The premises are well run and conform to the Council's detailed requirements and being fairly well isolated, they are well suited to this purpose

PESTOLOGY

After the enormous rise last year in the number of wasps nests which had to be dealt with, this year the number fell to a more reasonable figure but even so it is still high compared with the figures of a few years ago.

PESTOLOGY continued

Certain premises seem to be persistently infested by ants. These creatures are very difficult to control and unless the fullest co-operation of the occupier is forthcoming, a successful treatment is difficult to achieve. Compared to two years ago the number of treatments has trebled but the same persistently infested premises are mainly responsible for this high figure.

In addition to the above, complaints of bats in the roof space of two houses were investigated and remedied.

172 disinfestations were carried out at various premises for the following insects:

Blatta Orientalis	(Cockroaches)	1
Bryobia Praetiosa	(Clover Mite)	15
Coninomus Nodifer	(Plaster Beetle)	1
Lasius Niger	(Ants)	115
Musca Domestica	(House Flies)	14
Pulex Irritans	(Fleas)	2
Vespa Vulgaris	(Wasps)	24

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Most notified cases were visited and advice given on precautions to be taken where necessary. The requests for terminal disinfection are now very few and far between.

CONTROL OF NOISE

Few specific cases were reported during the year, nevertheless the general ambient noise level throughout the district is surreptitiously ever on the increase.

Blasting from quarries caused some concern in part of the district; these instances were referred to the Mines and Quarries Inspectorate. Conditions have been improved by the quarry operators giving prior notification of any substantial blasting operations.

There have also been complaints of the noise from lorries starting up and engines being revved up at the car parks of certain transport cafes, particularly when this occurs early in the morning. There have also been complaints from occupants of houses near to Council owned garage sites. It is difficult to pinpoint the culprits in these cases but a little common sense and forethought will eliminate most of the trouble as most of these complaints are the result of pure thouthlessness on the part of the offender.

Excessive noise can seriously affect the quality of life and very careful consideration should be given to any noise factor which may exist or is likely to occur in future, when considering plans for approval.

CONTROL OF NOISE, continued

As it is generally accepted, traffic noise presents one of the most serious and difficult problems. The lines of new motorways, traversing the rural district must be borne in mind when considering any future housing development in the vicinity.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provide a free service for all private dwellings and operate a contract service for industrial and agricultural premises either on an annual or single treatment basis.

The table appended below sets out the incidence of infestations and the control measures taken:

SYNOPSIS OF WORK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
(1) Number of properties in District	3342	328
(2) (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	704	103
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	619	94
(ii) Mice	85	9
(3) (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifications	224	161
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	55	58
(ii) Mice	4	1
SEWERS		
(4) Sewers infested by rats during the year were treated.		

The fullest co-operation of the occupiers of all infested premises and those adjacent is very necessary to produce lasting results as unless simultaneous treatments are carried out, maximum efficiency cannot be achieved.

One of the most difficult problems is the treatment of the many open dykes receiving foul drainage. Although this work is diminishing it is both difficult and dangerous sometimes, it also takes up a great deal of time. On theother hand, with the use of fluoracetamide, sewer treatments are now much simpler to carry out and the results are far more successful than before this chemical was available.

RODENT CONTROL, continued

The following places were regularly surveyed or treated during the year:

TIPS

Beal	Stapleton	Byram

SEWAGE WORKS

Beal	Darrington	Eggborough
Cridling Stubbs		Hillam

HOUSING ESTATE WORKS AND ASSOCIATED SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Birkin (Roe Lane)	Kellington (Manor Garth)
Eggborough (Dene Close)	Womersley (Station Road)

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Beal	Cridling Stubbs	Hillam
Brotherton	Darrington	Monk Fryston
Byram	East Hardwick	Wentbridge
Burton Salmon	Eggborough	Whitley
	Fairburn	

OLD VILLAGE SEWERS

Kellington	Heck	Womersley
	Hensall	

OPEN DYKES SITUATE OR NAMED AS FOLLOWS

Balne	-	Highgate
Beal	-	Sudforth Lane: Scholey: Metcalfe: Goddard: Beal Houses: Snowden Pond: Baxters: Brears: Jacksons: Poskitts: Cunningtons:
Birkin	-	Main Dyke
Brotherton	-	Marsh Drain
Byram	-	Sutton Lane: Poole:
Burton Salmon	-	Main Dyke
Cridling Stubbs	-	Main Dyke (part)
Darrington	-	Main Dyke
East Hardwick	-	Main Dyke
Fairburn	-	New Row
Heck	-	Main Dyke
Hensall	-	Britannia: Weeland Road:
Hillam	-	Bar dyke
Kellington	-	Longbottom: Post Office
Monk Fryston	-	Common dyke
Whitley	-	Maltkiln: Croysdale: Normanton Cottages: Dixon: Huddlestone: Chapel: Blenheim: Silver Street:
Womersley	-	Station Road

RODENT CONTROL, continued

Another difficult problem in the field of rodent control, is the Council's own refuse tips. Although regular treatments are continually in progress, there is always a constant battle raging because a 100% kill is impossible owing to the continual disturbance of the tipping area itself and the vast amount of alternative food available to rodents from the refuse. Therefore, unless masses of palatable bait, attractive to rats is used, there is no hope of substantially reducing such rat populations except where the infestation has built up into an unusually heavy one. The withdrawal of one of the most useful direct poisons has made this type of work more difficult. Fortunately at the moment, there is no evidence of any rats in the area showing resistance to the most common type of rodenticide, the anti-coagulant.

During the year there was a number of infestations at lay-byes by the side of trunk roads. An infestation may rapidly spread to adjacent fields thereby doing much damage to crops as well as being a nuisance, before it is noticed. These infestations are usually initiated by travellers carelessly dropping food into hedgebottoms thus attracting vermin.

The year 1971 has also seen an increase in the number of infestations of mice and although use of alphachlorose considerably helped their eradication, infestations often built up during the hotter months of the year when this poison is not so very effective. Unfortunately, other methods of control are nothing like so successful, mainly due to the unpredictability of house mice which makes it difficult to anticipate their movements.

A representative of the Council was elected to serve on both the main and executive committees of the West Riding Pest Control Council. This body is run under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and gives guidance to local authorities throughout the Riding on rodent control, insect control and the control of other pests.

The Ministry runs courses on the training of operatives and public health staff and calls for the co-operation between local authorities when dealing with widespread problems.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are few industrial plants in the rural district and as these are quite modern and well equipped, pollution from these sources is negligable but certain problems arising from the commissioning of the Eggborough Power Station have arisen.

However great the efficiency of electrostatic precipitators in the boiler flues of power stations, and these are 99%+ efficient, with the vast amount of fuel consumed, even the odd fraction of 1% can amount to a substantial deposit and when these small particles have coagulated into larger ones, they tend to fall out in the vicinity of the Station itself, especially during adverse weather conditions. To this add the choking effect of sulphur fumes which also descend under such weather conditions and the result is none too pleasant for those living nearby.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, continued

If that was the only irritation, perhaps the public realising that atmospheric conditions such as described earlier do not frequently occur and cannot be prevented, would take these annoyances with good grace, but when uncovered lorry load upon lorry load of dusty ash or precipitate is being driven through the same area and the spillage from these vehicles is then blown about in the wind, it is not unnatural for local people to voice complaints. Now this latter nuisance is something which could be completely eliminated by the use of the enclosed tanker type of vehicle as used for carrying bulk cement and unless considerable improvement is made in the present transportation techniques the Council must insist on the tanker type of vehicle being used.

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY FIGURES OBTAINED FROM LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO SULPHUR CONTENT OF ATMOSPHERE

MONTH	SO_2 MG/DAY/100 SQ.CM		
	STATION 2 Glebe-lands	STATION 3 Spring Gardens	STATION 4 Kellington Church Yard
January	1.5	2.0	1.5
February	1.5	1.5	1.5
March	1.0	1.2	1.4
April	0.9	1.3	1.4
May	0.5	0.7	0.7
June	0.5	0.6	0.5
July	0.5	0.5	0.5
August	0.3	0.4	0.5
September	0.5	0.8	0.7
October	0.6	1.2	1.1
November	0.9	1.5	1.2
December	1.0	1.4	1.2

Although fortunately the problem arising from the lagoons on the ash disposal site serving the Ferrybridge Power Station has been almost eliminated by the efforts of the staff and management of Ferrybridge 'B' Station, this problem is starting to occur from the Gale Common site, especially when strong winds are blowing. One can only hope this problem can be overcome before the ash disposal area is built up much higher, otherwise the problem will get proportionately worse.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, continued

The Central Electricity Generating Board have kindly given permission for the results of their atmospheric pollution survey from those stations within the rural district to be included in this report. The present survey was completed in September.

MONTHLY INSOLUBLE DEPOSIT FIGURES (MG/M^2/DAY)
FOR THE YEAR 1971

AT POINTS WITHIN THE RURAL DISTRICT
RELATING TO THE FERRYBRIDGE AND
EGGBOROUGH POWER STATIONS

TEST STATION	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JNE.	JLY	AUG.	SEP.
Monk Fryston Sub Station	83	51	63	65	68	37	58	44	11
Darrington	108	61	111	99	107	76	81	56	86
Byram Park	141	91	112	424	381	210	306	1085	286
Park House Farm	74	38	76	71	-	-	-	124	-
Beal	401	132	137	184	109	99	155	91	100
Cridling Stubbs	139	129	130	108	110	120	131	197	85
Kellington Church Yard	63	81	84	175	73	103	75	37	16
Roall Manor	84	66	89	91	65	7	81	19	40
High Eggborough	100	86	85	48	65	96	47	40	70
Heck Pumping Station	96	70	77	66	27	-	-	61	75

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SECTION B.

HOUSING

HOUSING GENERAL

The new Centre for aged persons at Westfield Court Eggborough was completed by the middle of the year. This provided 16 bungalows, a warden's dwelling and a community centre with laundry facilities and guest bedroom. This scheme was to be the start of an overall plan to build three or four such centres at strategic points throughout the district to serve various groups of the community.

Serious difficulties have been encountered during the last year in letting the older type of council house, at the moment there seems to be too great a ratio between the three-bedroom type dwelling and the smaller unit of accommodation and as the greatest need is for the latter, it seems logical to concentrate on building this smaller type of accommodation. However, although many three-bedroomed council dwellings are occupied by single persons in the elderly category, there seems to be a great reluctance to leave their under-occupied dwelling for smaller accommodation. No doubt the higher rent of the bungalows is a big deterrent and if this problem was resolved perhaps there would be a greater tendency for such transfers to take place, thus making available larger three-bedroomed houses for families on the waiting list.

In a scattered rural area comprising small villages, there is always difficulty in deciding whether to build a few dwellings for the aged in each parish or to centralise such building into schemes large enough to justify the services of a warden. The Council have given considerable thought to this problem over the last year and have decided not only to build one or two such dwellings in the parishes where land is already available but to try and acquire land in the parishes where there is greatest need and build a scheme large enough to justify the provision of communal facilities and the services of a warden.

During the next few years, the demand for this type of accommodation will be on the increase and it is essential for advance planning to take this into consideration so that many of our elderly citizens can spend their twilight years in comfort and security.

Further clearance of most of the unfit houses in the district was completed some years ago. Houses continue to fall into disrepair and in those instances where it is uneconomical or impractical to modernise they are declared unfit and appropriate orders made under the terms of the Housing Acts.

The impact of the 1971 Housing Act, making Improvement Grants available for the modernisation and improvement of older properties has not really begun to show itself out as the Council have always encouraged this type of action. No doubt the fullest advantage would be taken of these additional inducements and by way of setting an example, the Council have planned a comprehensive scheme of improvements for most of their older type of Council house with the possibility of environmental improvements taking place at selected sites.

HOUSING STATISTICS YEAR 1971

1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	No. of houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
IN CLEARANCE AREAS:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under secs 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	26	7	3
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as Closed	14	-	-

2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under secs.16(4),17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and sec 26 Housing Act, 1961	13	6	2
(9) Under secs 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under sec.18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	9	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	1	-
(13) Under sec.24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(14) Previously included in a Closing Order or Undertaking which has been or will be determined under Sec.27 Housing Act, 1957	2	-

4. OTHER HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(15) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) sec.9(1A) Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(16) After informal action by local authority	18	-

5. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings in col.1 (2)
Position at end of year		
(17) Retained for temporary accommodation	-	-
(a) under section 48	-	-
(b) under section 17(2)	-	-
(c) under section 46	-	-
(18) Licensed for temporary occupation under sections 34 or 53	-	-

6. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of houses in col.1 (2)
(19) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year.	-	-

7. NO. OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING THE YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS

(a) Individual Unfit	4
(b) Clearance Areas	-
(c) Overcrowding	12
(d) Other	35

8. HOUSING ACT, 1969: IMPROVEMENT CASES

(a) Number of applications for Qualification Certificates	7
(b) Number of Provisional Approvals issued	2
(c) Number of Qualification Certificates issued under Section 46(3)	4

9. NEW DWELLINGS

Number of new dwellings completed during the year:

(a) By Local Authority	17
(b) By Private Enterprise	78

10. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	Applications approved during the year NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	No. of dwellings completed during the year
(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	25	17	15

REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES

The greatest difficulty in getting houses repaired these days is the lack of tradesmen to carry out the work. The old jobbing type of repairer is almost non-existant and the larger building

REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES, continued

firms are mainly concerned with the erection of new premises and are somewhat unwilling to divert labour for this purpose. Nevertheless it has been possible to achieve repairs to all houses where this was necessary, by informal action.

SLUM CLEARANCE
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERMANENT HOUSES IN AREA	3266
Number of Unfit houses to be demolished in first five years	261
Number dealt with in 1971	13
Total number dealt with from end of November, 1955 to end of 1971	500
Number scheduled before November, 1955 and subsequently dealt with	77
Number of houses to be retained for temporary accommodation	-

OVERCROWDING

There are no houses in multiple occupation and very few cases of overcrowding exist but when such cases come to light favourable consideration is always given when suitable council accommodation is available.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

It has already been mentioned that the extensive slum clearance programme was completed some years ago, nevertheless some 13 houses were represented as unfit, and where it did not prove practicable to modernise or improve, the appropriate orders were made. Although every advantage will be taken of the increased sum available in the form of a grant for the improvement and repair of houses, there will always be cases where demolition is the only answer.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES

As the Council have operated the improvement grant scheme since its inception in 1949 and have embarked on a heavy slum clearance programme, the number of existing houses which could benefit by improvement is very limited. Nevertheless, today, as substandard premises become vacant numerous enquiries are usually made on the possibility of improvement and the emphasis is very much on preservation rather than destruction.

NEW HOUSES

The 17 dwellings and community centre comprising the Westfield Court scheme at Eggborough were the only new houses built by the council during the year. However, 78 privately owned dwellings were erected and this almost doubled the number for last year and once again greatly exceeded the number of dwellings built by the Council.

SECTION C.

FOOD HYGIENE

MEAT SUPPLY

The owners of the one private slaughterhouse operating in the district only purchased first class animals obtained principally from local sources and as such arrangements permit the animals to arrive at the slaughterhouse in the best possible condition, it ensures that prime beef is produced as an end product.

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

The only slaughtering establishment in the Rural Area is a private slaughterhouse situated at Beal. These premises are operated in a satisfactory manner and good hygenic conditions and practices are constantly observed throughout operations. All these factors have a bearing on the production of first class or prime quality beef with excellent keeping qualities.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	138	-	-	227	19
Number inspected	138	-	-	227	19
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-
PERCENTAGE	5.1%	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENTAGE	-	-	-	-	-
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The above table shows a complete list of animals which have been subjected to post mortem examination. Although it was necessary to carry out inspection on Sundays and during Bank Holiday periods, the ready co-operation of the butcher concerned did not make it necessary to use the powers set out in the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations with a view to limiting the hours of slaughter.

MEAT INSPECTION continued

In view of the high class type of animal purchased for slaughter, it was only to be expected that very little meat had to be dealt with as unfit for food. However, towards the year end, there was one occasion when things were abnormal and a case of Anthrax was suspected. However, the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food immediately came out and did some on the spot tests which fortunately proved to be negative but not before some very anxious moments had passed in deep contemplation of what would be the consequences of a positive result.

GROUNDS FOR CONDEMNATION

DISEASE AND CONDITION	WEIGHT IN LBS			
	BEEF	VEAL	MUTTON	PORK
Cirrhosis	18	-	-	-
Enlargement(spleen)	3	-	-	-
Multiple Abscesses	38	-	-	-
TOTAL	59	-	-	-

PARTS OR ORGANS AFFECTED

BOVINE

Liver	3
Part Liver	3
Spleen	1

POULTRY INSPECTIONS

As there are no poultry processing premises in the rural district, there is nothing to report under this heading.

MILK SUPPLIES

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supervise all milk production these days and even though this is a designated area, no raw milk is retailed.

Number of Milk Producers	9
Tuberculin Tested	9
Non-designated	-

It is now the duty of the Food and Drugs authority to issue licences to milk retailers for the sale of milk and I am indebted to the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council for supplying the following information:

Number of Milk Retailers	17
Designated	17
Non-designated	-

MILK SUPPLIES continued

The following details are given of licences issued and samples taken in the district by the officers of the West Riding County Council.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

Dealers Licences

Untreated	-
Ultra Heated	-
Pasteurised	8
Sterilised	16

TABLE OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Proceedings	Cautions
PASTEURISED	23	-	-	-
STERILISED	1	-	-	-

BRUCELLOSIS

As previously stated, no raw milk is sold within the boundary of the rural district so the problem of brucella abortus does not arise.

FOOD SAMPLING

Here again, this is a duty of the Food and Drugs authority and undertaken by the Weights and Measures department of the West Riding County Council. The appended table shows the samples taken by the officers of this Authority in the area of the Rural District.

TABLE OF FOOD SAMPLES

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Proceedings	Cautions
MILK	3	-	-	-
DRUGS	-	-	-	-
OTHER FOODS	10	-	-	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

All the licensed premises and eating establishments in the Rural District were visited and swabs taken from glasses, crockery and eating utensils. Out of the 57 swabs submitted for examination, only four were unsatisfactory. The premises concerned were revisited and certain recommendations were made. Follow up swabs proved satisfactory after the remedial measures suggested had been put into operation.

ICE CREAM

The results shown in the adjoining table show that the standard of ice cream on sale throughout the district remains very good and the one manufacturer continues to produce a first class product from his premises which are always kept up to standard from a food hygiene point of view.

TABLE

SAMPLES				VISITS
GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4	
17	1	-	-	35

FOOD PREMISES

LIST OF FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Butchers	6
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes	4
Fish and Chip Shops	6
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1
Ice Cream Retailers	24
Licensed Premises	29
Mixed Businesses	29
Restaurants	7
Licensed Slaughterhouse	1

The above table gives a list of premises concerned with the sale, manufacture or consumption of food or drink. Periodical visits are made to these establishments but they ought to be visited more frequently than time available allows.

Although the equipment and facilities provided at these premises is reasonably satisfactory, there is a distinct failing in the human factor through a lack of appreciation on the part of certain personnel as to what food hygiene is really all about.

Minor improvements were carried out in various premises and one catering establishment made major improvements in the kitchen area.

FOOD HYGIENE

One of the new requirements of the latest Food Hygiene Regulations is that all open food must be screened or otherwise protected against contamination when it is exposed for sale or being delivered. This condition has been very well complied with throughout the rural area and it is much more pleasing to note that this was brought about without undue prompting from the department.

There are however, two facets of food hygiene which still remain to be resolved. Firstly, although the education of food handlers is on the increase, there still remains much to be done

FOOD HYGIENE continued

before everyone in the trade appreciates the vital necessity of maintaining good hygenic practices and more important the reasoning behind these. The second is, a weakness in the legislation which could be remedied without hurting anyone. This is lack of a requirement for prior approval before food premises are brought into use. On the face of it, does it not seem stupid that any Tom, Dick or Harry can start a snack bar, cafe, food shop or even food manufacturing in any old type of unsuitable premises without prior registration or approval and action can only be taken once the premises are so used, which could be too late if some innocent person has to suffer first.

The wheels of justice turn but slowly and even if such premises are eventually closed the real time for action is before they opened, not several weeks afterwards. One can only hope that some day there will be sufficient outcry for this to be changed.

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APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

	Inspections	295
	Applications investigated	123
ACT:	Inspections	106
	At houses 16	
	At Other Premises 90	
		34
	of Water taken	30
	Sykes examined	102
	Connection with Alterations	
	itary Accommodation	15
	in course of erection	35
	ollection, visits in connection with	526
	ps	128
	Diseases	2
	rous or Pest infested premises	5
	Dwellings	115
ACT:	Inspections	353
	Food Preparation Rooms 52	
	Ice Cream Premises 35	
	Food Shops 75	
	Food Vehicles 5	
	Slaughterhouses 106	
	Unsound Food in Shops 2	
	Cafes, Restaurants 25	
	Licensed Premises 53	
		20
CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT:		
	Sites	29
	Inspections	316
	Sewers & sewerage dykes 114	
	Tips 87	
	Business premises 8	
	Agricultural premises 43	
	Others 64	
ONS:		9
& RAILWAY PREMISES ACT:		81
(SMOKE ABATEMENT):		28
COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT		1
ESTABLISHMENTS:		4
ACT, 1967:		29
ES OR REGULATIONS:		5
RLY:		56
ANIMALS ACT:		2
		95
	Work in Progress 41	
	Council Property 52	
	Schools 2	

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	SERVED	COMPLIED WITH
STATUTORY		
Public Health Act, 1936	-	-
Housing Act, 1957:		
Notice of Consideration	15	15
Demolition Orders	3	3
Demolition Orders (from Closing Orders)	-	-
Demolition Orders (from Undertakings)	6	6
Closing Orders	7	7
Undertakings not to re-let	3	3
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	-	
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	-	-
INFORMAL		
Public Health Act, 1936	74	74
Housing Act, 1957	8	8
Food & Drugs Act, 1938) Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955)	3	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	-	-
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960	1	1
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	1	1

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT CARRIED OUT

Conversions to Water Carriage system by Septic Tank	1
Conversions to Water Carriage system by connection to Council's sewers	63
Conversions to Pail closets	-
New drains laid	34
Water Closets provided	26
Baths provided	13
Washbasins and sinks provided	17
Fire boilers and grates provided	11
Hot water laid on	5
New schemes provided: Replacement	144
Conversion	-
Food Premises renovated	1

ANNEX

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1971 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT
OF OSSETT IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (WR)

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which secs.1 to 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	3	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec.7 is enforced by the local authority	26	18	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which sec.7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	31	20	-	-

CASES in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered in the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(iii) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by S.133(1c) (2)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel: making, etc., cleaning and washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains & furniture, hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass & brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron & steel anchors & chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron & steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partly of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT (CONTD.)

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
[illegible] (1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by S.133(1c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-		-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 60
OF THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
FOR THE YEAR 1971

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of Premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of Registered Premises at end of year	No. of Registered Premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	-	8	8
Retail Shops	-	7	7
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	1	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	-	13	13
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	29	29

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTOR TO REGISTERED PREMISES 81

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	39
Retail Shops	14
Wholesale Warehouses, Warehouses	2
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	219
Fuel Storage Depots	-
TOTAL	274

TOTAL MALES - 122

TOTAL FEMALES - 152

Annex D

	Value of transactions				
	(1) Total	(2) Within group	(3) Between group companies	(4) Direct to Public Customers	(5) To Storage Depots
(a) No. of transactions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
(b) No. of transactions pending at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	-
(c) No. of transactions pending at the end of previous year	-	-	-	-	-
(d) No. of transactions completed during the year	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Average time taken to complete transactions (in days)					
(f) No. of transactions in which the time taken exceeded the average time	-	-	-	-	-

Annex E

Description of transactions	No. of transactions pending	Reasons for pendency

Annex F

Statement showing particulars of properties acquired and disposed of during the year

Description of property	Area	Cost of acquisition	Sale proceeds	Profit or loss